

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHERED FORECAST
TIME
December 22 1915

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December 22 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 36 25

December 22 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 98 86

3101 日六月一十午九

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

EVIDENCES OF TROUBLE AND DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

BRITISH QUITE READY FOR GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

Mr. Lloyd George Points the Way to Victory.

GERMANY STILL RECKONING ON BIG WAR INDEMNITIES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

MRS. ASQUITH.

GRANTED INJUNCTION AGAINST THE "GLOBE".

December 21, 1.45 p.m.
The King's Bench has granted Mrs. Asquith an injunction against the *Globe*. Counsel said there was not a shadow of truth in the statements made by the *Globe*. Mrs. Asquith had never been to Downing Street and had had no communication with any of the inmates.

THE WAY TO VICTORY.

ALL DEPENDS ON NEXT FEW MONTHS.

December 21, 4.35 a.m.
In the course of his speech on the Ministry of Munitions, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said an example of the winning power of munitions was given in the battle of Loos, in which everything was destroyed except one machine-gun emplacement, in front of which lay hundreds of gallant men. Hence, money spared in munitions was split in blood. The way to victory was for shells to smash through everything, shattering every machine-gun and every yard of barbed wire, and, said Mr. Lloyd George, we cannot turn out too much. Such ideas will not enter the mind of workmen, capitalists and taxpayers until we were able to crash a way to victory. If risks had to be taken, let them be risks to the pockets of taxpayers and not to the lives of men. Proper economy would not reduce the output but the cost.

Everything, said Mr. Lloyd George, depended upon the next few months. The decisions of the last Allied Conference would affect the whole conduct of the war, but the carrying out of them rested with the workmen. He appealed to their patriotism, and said the chance of victory were still with us; our best chance remained. We had accomplished our task to the last letter, we had an overwhelming superiority in the raw materials of war, we had ready access to neutrals, and we had a better cause. But this was the moment of intense preparation—the moment for putting our whole energies at Home into preparing for the blow we had to strike abroad.

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

NO CHRISTMAS CAKES!

December 21, 2.10 p.m.
Every day brings fresh confirmation of the distress being caused in Germany through lack of fat. Owing to the extreme scarcity of butter, the making of Christmas cakes is forbidden. In Saxony no milk is allowed with tea or coffee in the restaurants.

DEPENDING ON IMAGINARY INDEMNITIES.

That Germany still depends on big war indemnities for partial extraction from its financial chaos was admitted by Dr. Helfferich in the Reichstag. The occasion was a speech in which he endeavoured to break in the people to the idea that war brings in a colossal burden of taxation, no matter how high the assessment may be.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

BRITISH READY FOR THE GERMANS.

December 21, 2.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France, referring to neutral reports of a big German offensive, says:—"The one place where the ominous warning is regarded with perfect indifference is the British front. A Staff Officer to whom I mentioned the matter smiled and said, 'It is true there has been a lot of coming and going with the Germans lately, but we know exactly the real meaning of it all. You remember the historic General who marched his hussar Army round and round a hill till the spectacle got on his adversary's nerves, causing a stampede? The net result of what the Germans are now doing resembles this time-honoured trick.'"

OMINOUS SIGNS.

December 21, 2.10 p.m.
A message from Amsterdam states that there has again been great gun-thundering heard in the direction of Ypres. No news is obtainable from the front, but there is still greater railway activity, especially on the part of German hospital trains.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

NOT RETURNING TO NEAR EAST.

December 22, 11.45 a.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated that Sir Ian Hamilton was not returning to the Near East. If any other duties were assigned to him, an announcement would be made in due course.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the *Extra*.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ALLIES ARTILLERY ADVANTAGES.

December 20, 4.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that vigorous artillery engagements, in which the Allies have had the advantage, are again the feature of the communiqué.

ENEMY'S AIRPLANES ACTIVE.

December 21, 12.25 p.m.
The Press Bureau publishes a despatch from Headquarters which states:—A heavy reciprocal bombardment took place in the vicinity of Ypres. Opposite the southern portion of the centre line we bombarded several portions of the enemy's trenches. Hostile artillery heavily shelled Ypres and St. Jean. It was also active against our front line and support trenches, also at Zonnebeke, Zandvoorde, Gheluvelt and Taubrielen. An enemy bombing attack on our trenches near the quarries northwest of Hillinch was repelled. There was considerable activity by the enemy's aeroplanes, which attempted to prevent our machines from making reconnaissances, but these attempts were unsuccessful. There were forty-four combats in the air during the day. Two of the enemy's aeroplanes were brought down behind their lines and other driven down apparently damaged. One of our machines is missing.

FRENCH EXPLODE ENEMY MUNITION DEPOT.

December 21, 2.11 a.m.
The latest Paris communiqué reports ever-growing artillery activity. Violent duels have occurred in Artois, particularly in the region of Loos and Givenchy. The French artillery demolished a bridge between Soissons and Rethondes. The French in Champaigne dispersed an enemy marching force and smashed a railway much used by the enemy. There is the same activity in Aragon, where the French exploded a munition depot. French aeroplanes bombed German trenches at Honvorres wood, near St. Mihiel, and also succeeded in destroying a blockhouse holding with machine guns. A French air squadron effectively bombarded the station of Mülhausen.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

BRITISH LOSSES IN MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

December 21, 5.00 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Templer said the British casualties in the Macedonian campaign up to the 11th inst. were 32 officers and 1,248 men, of whom only one officer and 35 men were killed.

GREEK AND BULGARIAN TROOPS AT GREECE.

December 20, 2.30 p.m.
A message from London states that Greek and Bulgarian advance posts have been fighting on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier in the region of Komotini. Both sides suffered losses in killed and wounded, and Greek reinforcements have been sent to the scene. It is also announced that martial law has been proclaimed at Argyrokastro owing to the discovery of a Macedonian plot. The Greeks are going to reinforce the garrison of the town.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES.

THE SUVLA BAY LANDING.

December 20, 5.00 p.m.
General Sir Ian Hamilton's report on the Suvla Bay landing, and the subsequent operations, will be published shortly.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM ANZAC.

December 20, 5.30 p.m.
Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the withdrawal from Anzac was in pursuance of a decision arrived at by the Cabinet some time ago (Cheers). The operation, he said, had been so successfully carried out that it reflected the utmost credit on the Generals on the spot, the Admiral, the Staff and on all ranks of both the Army and the Navy.

THE TURKS OUTWITTED.

December 20, 10.15 p.m.
The War Office further announces that, without the Turks being aware of the movement, a great army has been withdrawn from one of the Gallipoli areas although in places it was in contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front, the operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out. General Monro, in command of the forces at Gallipoli, gives great credit to the Generals commanding and to the Navy.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON TURKISH TRENCHES.

December 21, 2.40 a.m.
The Paris evening communiqué indicates that the Allies are still holding the western extremity of Gallipoli since it is mentioned that the French artillery on the 19th supported a successful British attack on the Turkish trenches. The communiqué, alluding to the Anzac withdrawal, emphasizes that the strategic importance of the position had been diminished owing to fresh developments in the East. It confirms that the withdrawal was effected in agreement between the Allied Staffs, without loss of material and unopposed by the Turks.

RELIEF AND REGRET.

December 21, 6.40 a.m.
Relief at the successful withdrawal, and regret that it was necessary, is the prevailing note in the morning's comments on the Gallipoli announcement. Great admiration is expressed at the strategic masterpiece of withdrawing large forces from such a circumscribed zone which was dominated at every point by Turkish guns.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S DETAILED STATEMENT.

December 20, 8.35 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George made a statement on the Ministry of Munitions. He dwelt on the enormous importance of the part that machinery had played in this war. The German successes were due, he said, to the tardiness of the Allies in developing their mechanical resources. Though Britain's command of the sea showed, besides her excellence in sailors, her overwhelming superiority in sea machinery, there was another aspect and that was the machinery, which spared men both in attack and defence. He mentioned that there was a shortage of munitions in the month of May. When the Germans were using a quarter of a million shells a day, mostly high explosive shells, Britain was producing 2,500 high explosive shells and 13,000 shrapnel. The deliveries thus only amounted to about sixteen per cent. of the promises, but today, with prominent business men running the departments, everything had been speeded up, great quantities of raw materials had been secured for the Allies and the deliveries were eighty per cent. of largely increased promises. Mr. Lloyd George described the great munition areas and the work of the local boards. He emphasized that the national factories were a conspicuous success, vastly increasing the output, minimizing labour difficulties and checking prices. He also emphasized the splendid patriotic work of private firms. He spoke of the tremendous expenditure of shells during the September battle, lasting for weeks. The result was that four months' bombing was replaced in a month and would soon be replaceable in a week. He foreshadowed an output of many guns of the largest size, declaring that machine guns had increased five-fold since June. He declared that all requirements would be well in sight by the New Year. Mr. Lloyd George then detailed the immense manufacture of grenades, catapults, spring guns, bombs and mortars and said Britain also ought to be able to supply the high explosives needed by her Allies. He predicted important economies in contracts, etc., and for the developing of home resources he said he wanted eighty thousand skilled and two hundred thousand unskilled workers for new factories. These things would enable them to make the 1916 campaign a success. The expenditure on munitions in September was prodigious, but he said that three times the quantity would have achieved twenty times the result. He pointed out that two hundred millions would buy a vast amount. It represented forty days' cost of the war, but at the crucial moment the war might be won by it in forty days instead of lingering on for four hundred.

THE WORKERS' PROMISE.

December 21, 2.35 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas, speaking on behalf of the Labourers, assured the House that the workers would respond to Mr. Lloyd George's appeal for additional labour.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Mr. Lloyd George says money spared in munitions is split in blood.

Great gun-thundering has again been heard in the direction of Ypres.

The King's Bench has granted Mr. Asquith an injunction against the *Globe*.

Greek and Bulgarian advance posts have been fighting on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier.

The way to victory, says Mr. Lloyd George, is for shells to crash through everything.

General Ruzsky, Commander of the Russian Northern Army, has resigned owing to ill-health.

The Paris communiqué and a report from British Headquarters indicate increasing activity in the West.

The British troops were withdrawn from Suvla Bay and Anzac without the Turks being aware of the fact.

Mr. Asquith hopes to make a statement on Lord Derby's recruiting scheme before the adjournment.

Sir Ian Hamilton's report on the Suvla Bay landing and the subsequent operations is shortly to be published.

Mr. Lloyd George says the decisions of the last Allied Conference will affect the whole conduct of the war.

Trouble and distress are being caused in Germany through lack of fat, the making of Christmas cakes being forbidden.

If risks have to be taken, says Mr. Lloyd George, let them be risks to the pockets of taxpayers and not to the lives of men.

The House of Commons has agreed to a compromise whereby the life of Parliament shall be eight months instead of a year.

Mr. Asquith states that the British withdrawal from Anzac was in pursuance of a decision of the Cabinet made some time ago.

A speech by Dr. Helfferich indicates that Germany still depends on big war indemnities for partial extrication from its financial chaos.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in France says the one place where the warning of a big German offensive is regarded with perfect indifference is the British front.

According to Mr. Lloyd George, this is the moment of intense co-operation—the moment for putting our whole energies at Home and preparing for the blow we have to strike abroad.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY:
Bijou Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:
Bijou Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.

Friday, December 24:
St. James' Theatre—2.15 p.m.

Saturday, December 25:
Empress Theatre—2.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Heavy Rain in Madras, Madras, November 21.—The monsoon has burst with a vengeance. Rain has been pouring incessantly for some days and several roads in the town are under water. It is raining heavily at the time of writing.—"Associated Press."

Ceylon's War Contribution. Colombo, November 20.—The Governor having given formal assent to the war contribution ordinance passed at the Legislative Council, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a request that the £100,000 may be paid over to the Imperial Government from Colony's balances in London forthwith.

A High Sheriff's Example. The High Sheriff of Lancashire (Mr. Edward Graham Wood) has discontinued for the remainder of his year of office the official dinners at which it is customary for the High Sheriff to eat with the grand jury, and instead has made a contribution of £500 to the funds of the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Throwing a Centenarian Downstairs. Pittsburgh, November 13.—Mrs. Ellen Harper, who gave her age as a "little over 100 years," appeared in court to-day to prosecute her son-in-law, James Ross, who, she said, had struck her and thrown her down a flight of stairs at their home. The aged woman was found last night by a policeman lying on the sidewalk and so badly hurt it was necessary to send her to hospital. Ross was fined \$25 and costs.

Interesting to Philatelists. The Vicerey of India has presented to the Royal Philatelic Society nine lithographic stones and four engraved copper plates which were used in the production of the first general Indian postage stamps, printed at Calcutta in 1854-55 by Captain (afterwards General Sir Henry) Thullier, Surveyor-General of India, from the designs of Babu Numrudeen.

American Arrested in London. London, November 12.—John Wesley de Kay, of New York, was remanded at Bow Street Police Court to-day on a charge of fraud in France in connection with the supply of rifles to the Belgian Government. Bail was not allowed. The prisoner is said to be an author, and a member of several New York and Boston clubs. In the spring of 1914 he went to Europe on a mission to purchase arms and ammunition for the Government of Provisional President Huerta.

Shortage of Wheat in Mozambique. Bombay, November 22.—A representation by the Hindu inhabitants of Mozambique has been received by the Bombay Presidency Association in which they complain that owing to the prohibition of wheat export from India, the Hindu inhabitants of Mozambique, who number some 300,000, have been suffering from shortage of food, wheat being their staple food. The Association has been requested to forward the representation to the Government of India.

The Worship of Heaven. It is understood that the 23rd of December has been appointed by the Chinese Government as the day for the Worship of Heaven. The day has been proclaimed as a holiday for the different Government offices and schools. A grand sacrifice will be offered at the Temple of Heaven. The Minister of the Interior has received orders from the President to make things ready against this "solemn occasion." The different Ministers and other Government organs have been ordered each to appoint a number of officials to participate in the sacrifice. Orders have already been sent by the Minister of the Interior to the officials of the Temple of Heaven to superintend the various preparations."

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dietary dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is "sure" to tempt you.

NOTICE.

Victor Records



POPULAR SELECTIONS,
DANCE, OPERATIC,
SONGS AND BALLADS,
VIOLIN, ORCHESTRA
AND
CHRISTMAS CAROLS etc.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOOTRIE'S.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fatal Washington Fire. Washington, Nov. 16.—One man was burned to death and three others were probably fatally injured as a result of a fire at the historic Benning Race Track in the suburbs of Washington last night, which in addition to burning 14 of the stables and other structures, burned at least 20 valuable horses to death. Estimates to-day placed the loss at about \$27,000.

Superfluous Alcohol. With the object of utilizing the heavy stocks of alcohol which are at the disposal of the Treasury, and in view of the fact that countries friendly to and allied with Russia are in need of alcohol, the Minister of Finance proposed to the Council of Ministers to-day the export in the near future of about thirty million vedros (eighty-two and a half million gallons) of alcohol.

Saving the Labour. Messrs. Swan and Edgar have decided not to clean the brass on their shop fronts in Regent street and Piccadilly because they feel that twelve men employed for four hours a day in polishing the brass could turn their time to better advantage. The weather will tone down the brass—if it may even look neglected—but it is purposeful neglect in a good cause.

Negro Shot in Illinois. Taylorville, Ill., Nov. 6.—A posse of a thousand men, to-day surrounded in a wood three negroes accused of shooting Guy A. Winters, of Decatur, shot one of the negroes to death and captured a second. The negroes are accused of shooting Winters, who is a Wabash train conductor, when he put them off his train. It is thought that he will recover.

Wireless for Mexico. San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Purchase of five powerful wireless telegraph plants to establish communication between the west coast of Mexico, all parts of the United States and Vancouver, B.C., has been ordered by General Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the Mexican Republic. It was announced here to-day. Stations are to be erected at Mazatlan and Guaymas, and smaller ones at Guadalajara, Manzanillo and San Blas, Mexico.

Krupp's Tip. A member of the diplomatic service vouches for the following incident:—Just before the war, a Balkan State that has always admired and liked France had a big ammunition order to place. Both Krupp and Creusot were out to get it, and competition was keen. Krupp's representative did not know the local Minister of War, and, mistaking his man, clumsily thrust a £4,000 cheque into his hands at one of their interviews. The Minister took it and with a meaning smile, said: "Thank you, in the name of the Red Cross!"—and the next day Krupp's donation figured at the head of the Red Cross list of subscribers, while Creusot got the ammunition order.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dietary dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is "sure" to tempt you.

NOTICES

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Colony desirous of leaving the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY

IMPERIAL

INSTITUTE

THE WHISKY
FORE-
FATHERS.

SOLE AGENTS.

A.S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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MARRIAGE

BOYLING-ROBINSON.—At Shanghai on December 15, 1915, at H. B. M. Consulate, by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Harold G. Boyling, of Bristol, England, to Clara, eldest daughter of Mrs. James Robinson, of Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915.

CHINA AND EDUCATION.

A native paper, the *Yung Shing Pao*, has been addressing its readers in very plain language on the subject of the alleged progress of education in China. It begins—and ends—by denying that progress, and it incidentally points to some very weak spots in the country's new educational system. The number of students, it tells us, is becoming less, and various other calamities are being encountered—all because "not much real work has been done." Our contemporary finds that it is merely names, and not things, that have been changed by the country's attachment to republicanism, and, in short, relates a state of things more or less chaotic. "Those in charge thought they were improving the teaching when they shortened the hours of study or dropped some important subjects. The old classics were forbidden at one time; at another they were considered to be the most important in the curriculum. We have never seen that any zealous improvement has been carried out at all."

Obviously the value of the above statement lies in the fact that it comes from a Chinese and not from a European writer. When we look back on all that has been written about "progressive" China we shall find that somewhere about nine-tenths can be ascribed to foreign authorship, and the odd tenth to ex-mists among the Chinese who, in picking up information about western countries wherein they have sojourned, have lost touch with their own, and really know less about its condition and needs than many Europeans who have resided in it for a reasonable length of time. With all due respect to the foreign-travel fetish, those who understand China best are those who have never been out of it; and we will even make bold to add that those who understand it least are the foreigners who will persist in seeing it only through Western eyes. The missionary, however, good his intentions, sets out with the idea that the teaching is to be all on his side and the learning on China's, and, to the end of his career, he cherishes very lovingly the belief that all that China can teach us does not amount to much. The result naturally is that much of his life is passed in seeking to foist on the Chinese not only the white man's way of doing things but his very thoughts and point of view. Those Chinese who can be persuaded to act up to his teaching are merely making a bid for a half-and-half, fish-out-of-water mental existence; in other words, they throw away the good things of their fathers' days and are not able to assimilate those which the foreigner has come to offer them; they grab at the shadow and drop the substance.

That there is something like a greed on the part of a large section of the Chinese for a knowledge of Western school subjects, it is not denied. The Chinese, like the British, are a commercially-minded race, and therefore it would be strange if there were not among their number many who have a very shrewd eye to the main chance. To their familiarity with certain things, once regarded as peculiar to the West, means an increase of income. But this smacking at a knowledge of e.g. engineering or medicine is hardly the same thing as education; moreover those who want to "match" do not represent anything like one per cent, of China's people. Those Chinese who are given to looking squarely and bravely at facts have to admit that the foreigner has brought them but little good, and that the constant imitating of him by many of their own people may yet bring sorrow to the imitation. We do not hanker after a China of the "shories and "aries, a land of closed ports where strangers and savages were synonymous terms; but the more we see of China the more strongly do we feel that a foreignized China will

The Great

One is glad to observe that the police are keeping a keen eye on the cheating shopkeeper. Yesterday three of these gentrified were brought up at the Police Court—two for using faulty scales and the other for being in possession of a false cloth rule. All were deservedly made to pay for straying from the path of honesty and rectitude, though the fines were, in our opinion, not nearly high enough. The class of trader here dealt with was that whose dealings are solely, or very largely, with Chinese shoppers. That, of course, does not affect the offence one way or the other. But we have before made the point that the ordinary compradores—who practically live on European custom—is all too often guilty of dishonest practices, especially in the matter of giving short weight and of overcharging to an abominable extent. And these are the men who should be tracked down. The police cannot do everything, and here at any rate is an admirable opportunity for the Food Committee to send round either some of its own members or plain-clothed agents to catch these greedy rogues at their little games. The thing could easily be done if the Committee were only alive to its opportunities.

And the Smugglers.

The Chinese who is bent on doing a little opium-smuggling generally manages to display a considerable degree of ingenuity in hiding the drug. Instances in which the forbidden stuff is hidden inside the shoe or wound round the body in cloth are fairly common, just as the old trick of concealing the drug in a false-bottomed trunk or barrel is. Within the past couple of days, however, two further clever wheezes have been revealed in cases which came before the Police Court. In one instance the opium was discovered in a cleverly-contrived tin box made so as to fit close to the body, while in the other the stuff was found to be covered with shrimp paste and was being passed off as such. These are quite typical instances of Chinese ingenuity in smuggling methods, but they are not quite smart enough to trick the police. Remembering the wily folk they are up against, the police certainly do well to make the seizures they do, and they are to be commended for so often catching the smugglers and the drug at one and the same time.

Possession of Explosives.

The case of a Chinese woman who was caught in possession of eighteen sticks of dynamite for the alleged purpose of fishing, and was yesterday fined \$50, raises a serious question. Every now and again instances of this kind crop up, and one may be pardoned for wondering how these folk get hold of this dangerous substance. Apart from the possible danger to the possessors themselves, there are good and sound political reasons why the strictest precautions should be taken to prevent explosives of any kind getting into the hands of Chinese. Quite rightly, the use of explosives is here, as at home, against the fishery laws, but the point we wish to make is that the stuff, once possessed, may easily be used for other and even more serious purposes. And it is for this reason that a far closer check than at present exercised should be kept on every ounce of explosive which comes into the Colony.

CR CKET.

Hongkong v. Kowloon.

The following will represent Hongkong in the above match on the Club-ground on Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Play will commence at 2.15 p.m. on the 25th and 10.30 a.m. on the 27th. Messrs. T. E. Pearce (Capt.), H. N. Anderson, R. E. O. Bird, R. A. Brand, D. E. Donnelly, A. L. Gage, R. O. Hutchinson, R. Kennedy, M. N. Mass, H. E. Muriel and K. Syme-Thomson.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PIRATES HATED BEARING, NOT BECAUSE IT GAVE PAIN TO THE BEAR BUT BECAUSE IT GAVE PLEASURE TO THE SPECTATORS.—MACHADO.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50° fine.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60° fine.

The Mail.
English Mail—Due to-day per a.s. Novara.

Australian Mail—Due to-day per a.s. Empress.

Siberian Mail—Closed to-day per a.s. Novara.

Canadian and Siberian Mails—Close to-morrow per a.s.

Yokohama 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail—Closes to-morrow per a.s. Shantung 3 p.m.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 140/15/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 183rd anniversary of the birth of Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor

Chinese Festival.
To-morrow, according to the Chinese Calendar, is the festival of "Tung-chih" or the Winter Solstice.

And the Smugglers.

Voyage Report.
Thea, Fricking, which arrived yesterday from Shanghai, reports fine weather throughout, with moderate North-east wind and sea.

Sir Charles Elliot.

Sir Charles Elliot, Vice Chancellor of Hongkong University, arrived in the Philippines on December 16 on the *Nippon Maru*, and is a guest at the Manila Hotel. *Embezzlement Case Remanded*. A case in which a man named Fo Shui-wa was charged with embezzling the sum of \$123,000, the monies of his employer, Mr. Ho Ling Kee, was brought before Mr. Wood this morning. Mr. Davison applied for a remand, which was granted for a week.

Another Opium Case.

Before Mr. Hazelton, this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of opium and also with attempting to export 12 lbs. of raw Persian opium by the *s.s. Haiching*. He was remanded in bail of \$350. Mr. L. D'Almada appeared for the defendant.

Harbour Offences.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, Police Sergeant Edward Bond charged Chan Fo, boatmaster, with unlawfully using drag within the Harbour limits, for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed thereof, on the 22nd inst. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Hidden in His Shoes.

A man was charged by Sergeant Allen of the Naval Police, this morning with stealing 2 lbs. of red lead, the property of His Majesty's Naval Dockyard. Mr. Hazelton sentenced him to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks. Defendant was caught coming out of the gates with a packet of lead in each shoe.

Damaged Mail.

The Post Office announces that a portion of the mail which arrived from Europe to-day by *s.s. Novara* (including registered airmail) has been received damaged by sea-water owing to weather at Nagasaki. It is notified that no claims in respect of such damage can be entertained.

Bail Extended.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Hazelton, this morning, with stealing a bag of sugar valued \$5. The theft took place in the harbour, the man being a coolie employed on the Dairy Farm launch. Mr. P. W. Goldring, who appeared for the defendant said his defendant had bolted. Defendant did not appear, and his bail was extended.

Two Months' Hard Labour.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to steal a lead water pipe from the lavatory on board the *s.s. Kwangtung*. Capt. H. W. Walker said that the Chief Officer reported to him that a man had been caught in the act of stealing the pipe. Witness handed the man over to the police. The chief stoker deposed to seeing the defendant trying to wrench the pipe off. Defendant, who had a previous conviction, was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS
MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND
MUNITIONS.

An interesting mixture.

As is not uncommonly happens, quantity outdoes both quality and definiteness where the news from Gallipoli is concerned and, were we disposed to feel over critical, we might suggest that the same applies to the cables from the Western and Balkan fronts. Almost simultaneously with the retirement of Field-marshal French comes the withdrawal of the famous Russian leader, General Samoy. Let us hope that it is all for the best and that the changes that are being made have not been entered upon without due reflection as to the value of the old saying about not changing horses while crossing a stream. The Premier's statement concerning the recruiting is still unavoidably withheld. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick—and sometimes a tiny bit suspicious. Another item that interests without pleasure is the statement that the notorious De Wet and over a hundred of his confederates have been set at liberty. Surely that could have waited. The Government trusted to De Wet's honour before—and what was the result? It is a disgrace that he was not shot out of hand instead of merely being imprisoned. Such stories make sorry reading for those who realise how the Imperial Government's want of firmness has hampered all through the war. As long as the Radical spirit remains in the Cabinet, so long may we expect to see fancies of this kind indulged in; indeed if it remains much longer we look to see half interned Germans at Home set at liberty—and, possibly even given medals for their heroic endurance of a comfortable captivity. Why won't the Cabinet either get on or else get out?

Munitions.

There is complexity in Mr. Lloyd George's statement regarding munitions, but the heart of it is in the right place, and it encourages us to believe that, despite Government mismanagement and trade union treason in the past, something really is being done. The speech certainly contains some awkward revelations into which the British elector will want to enquire, pretty closely when the war is over; but no good comes of keeping these things back and Mr. Lloyd George will not be censured for his frankness. It is quite evident that, since the munitions affair was put upon a businesslike basis, matters have prospered. The speaker hammers—nor can he hammer too hard or too often—on the need for an ever-increasing supply of shells. He tells us (as we should have been told at the beginning of the war)—nay, long before it began—that Germany's hopes of success lay in the enormous start that she had made in possessing such magnificent supplies of explosives; and he urges that only by means of an unending quantity of such can we hope to force our way to victory.

The Workers.

On two points does the Minister of Munitions lay special emphasis: the wonderful work of the Navy and the need for the working man's co-operation with the Government and Army chiefs. Mr. Lloyd George's tribute to the Navy is, by no means, so superficial as some of us may think. The Kaiser relied, quite as much as on his army, and our blue-jackets by their tireless labours have converted that fleet literally into a nonentity. As to the workers, the fact is forced in front of us that one half of the war was won, that the German fleet scuttled away into hiding and decided to remain there. It was on his fleet that the Kaiser relied, quite as much as on his army, and our blue-jackets by their tireless labours have converted that fleet literally into a nonentity.

The Inspectors of English Schools, Mr. E. Ralphs, conducted a minute examination of the whole school before the mid-summer holidays. As a result of that examination that official was pleased to report the school as "thoroughly efficient".

In addition to the subjects prescribed by the syllabus private lessons are given in Portuguese, Italian and French, typewriting and shorthand, as well as painting and drawing. Many pupils attend these private classes, and there is evidence that typewriting and stenography are becoming increasingly popular.

The scholars presented themselves for theory and special examinations held in June, October and November, respectively. The result of the earliest examination has already been received, two "Theory Certificates" having been granted to Miss Dorothy Razett and Miss Frances Seyce. The certificates will be presented this afternoon. The result of the examinations held in October and November is not yet to hand. The papers have been forwarded to both for examination.

ITALIAN CONVENT
SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes This Afternoon

The distribution of Prizes to scholars of the Italian Convent School in Caine Road, took place this afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Lady May. Prior to the presentation, a most excellent musical programme was contributed, the various items of which were greatly appreciated. The programme was as follows:

"Marco Vicentini" (E. Fassina), Piano, 4 hands, Misses E. Figueiredo and P. Campos. Recitation, "He will be a Soldier," Miss M. Soriano. Song, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," (J. C. Warhurst), Misses G. Felice, F. Neves, P. Benito, M. de Jesus, E. Danenberg, A. del Campo and E. Figueiredo. Accomp., Miss D. Morris.

Recitation (in Portuguese), "Viva," Miss M. E. Cabral. Piano, "Rapocida Hymnus," (Fr. Lissi), Miss M. Jason.

Recitation, "The Spirit of Contradiction," Miss C. Faia.

"Nocturne de Concert" (Arranged from Goria), piano and violin, Misses M. and S. Jason, J. Braga and A. Sian.

Action Song and Fancy Drill, "Virtue, Knowledge and Harmony," Misses R. White, E. Sallivan and F. Neves. 24 Fairies. Accomp., Miss C. Jason.

Manager's Report.

The Manager's report for the year 1914-15 was read by the Rev. Fr. de Maria, and was as follows:

I have the honour to present my report on the school for the year just closed.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death, on 25th August last, of Sister Teodora (Sister Doria), who for over 40 years was associated with the school first as one of its teachers and subsequently as the Superior.

Although for some time before her death Sister Doria, through ill health, had not taken an active part in the teaching of the School, her linguistic attainments, long experience and intimate knowledge of its needs were invaluable in the counsels that deliberated for its betterment. Her loss is irreparable.

In point of attendance, the school year 1914-1915 has established a record. The number of pupils increased to 367 in April last, while the average daily attendance for the whole year has been 324.08 as compared with 300.5 in 1913-1914.

At the present time, the staff consists of fourteen teachers who are efficiently assisted by pupil teachers. In order to comply with the requirements of the Education Department the latter have been attending the Teachers' Class of the Technical Institute. Their number increased from one to five. I have pleasure in reporting that all the pupil teachers successfully passed the Institute's examination held in June last.

The school's syllabus, so far as it related to the upper classes, was adopted so as to conform with the standard set by the Hongkong University. The syllabus for the rest of the school is one approved by the Director of Education.

The Inspectors of English Schools, Mr. E. Ralphs, conducted a minute examination of the whole school before the mid-summer holidays. As a result of that examination that official was pleased to report the school as "thoroughly efficient".

The Lizard Scholars founded in 1910 by the late Sir Hormusjee Mody, under certain specific conditions were won last year by—Miss Helen Clarke, and Miss Mercedes Coelho, and this year by Miss Florence Nunes.

Dr. F. M. Grace Ozorio has very generously donated a scholarship in commemoration of his late brother, Mr. Francisco de Gómez Ozorio. The shield belongs this year to Miss Florence Nunes, and Miss Violet Tsan. It will be remembered that the shield was presented by Lady Lizard for the girls who set the best example in the school during the year.

The result of the examinations held in October and November is not yet to hand. The papers have been forwarded to both for examination.

LANGSAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Horaby advise us that the Langsat output for the current month is as follows—

Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total to 21st inst.	Daily average

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WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1)

THE RECRUITING ROOM

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULT DEFERRED.

December 20, 5.50 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that in consequence of the complexity of the task and the enormous difficulty of classifying and tabulating the figures of Lord Derby's recruiting campaign, the Cabinet was unanimously of opinion that there should be no considered statement to-morrow. The Premier hoped, however, to make the statement before the adjournment. It is understood that the recruiting authorities will submit the general result to-day.

LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

A COMPROMISE AGREED TO.

December 20, 5.50 p.m.
Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that, owing to the strong views in different parts of the House on the prolongation of the life of Parliament, he suggested a compromise of eight months instead of a year. The compromise was adopted by 158 to 23 votes.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

TURKS' HEAVY LOSSES.

December 21, 10.15 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that General Townshend estimates that the Turks lost two thousand five hundred during the rear-guard action on the 1st inst., and in their abortive attack on Kut-el-Amara on the night of the 12th-13th. Mixed parties of British and Italian troops on the night of December 17 and 18 surprised the Turks in their advanced trenches, killing thirty and taking eleven prisoners. The 18th and 19th passed quietly.

VISCOUNT FRENCH FETED ON LEAVING PARIS.

DECORATED BY GENERAL JOFFRE.

December 21, 12.50 a.m.
A message from Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that Field Marshal Viscount French had farewelled to President Poincaré at the Elysée in the afternoon, being ovated by a huge crowd shouting "Vive French," "Vive Anglais," "Vive l'Armée." Generalissimo Joffre in the morning bestowed the "Croix Guerre" on Field Marshal French.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

NEW TAXES NEEDED.

December 21, 1.00 a.m.
An Amsterdam message states that, in the Reichstag, Dr. Helfferich, Secretary to the Imperial Treasury, claimed that the Budget for 1915-16 would show no deficit or only a small one. He admitted that the Budget for 1916-17 would not balance without new taxes, but said he was confident that German patriotism would pay the taxes as readily as it had subscribed to the loans.

THE RUSSIANS.

GENERAL RUSSKY RETIRES.

December 21, 2.25 a.m.
A message from Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd states that General Russky, the commander-in-chief of the Russian northern armies, has been relieved of his functions. General Russky's withdrawal in due to his health. The Tsar has issued a rescript in which he warmly thanks General Russky for his brilliant services in defending Petrograd.

HIGH TREASON PRISONERS.

DE WET AND OTHERS RELEASED.

December 21, 6.45 a.m.
A telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Johannesburg states that ex-General De Wet and one hundred and eighteen other high treason prisoners have been released. De Wet, on being interviewed, emphasized the necessity for Anglo-Dutch amity and said that the discord of past misunderstanding should cease.

ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL.

(Continued from page 4)

An order by the Governor-in-Council was passed on the 19th August last requiring that a medical examination of every boarding school be conducted every six months by a registered medical practitioner on the general health of the boarders and on the sanitary condition of the school buildings as a whole and of the dormitories in particular. Such an inspection was carried out on the 15th December by Dr. O. Mazzotti, of the firm of Drs. Hartigan, Stedman and Hartigan. The number of "resident scholars" coming under the notice of the medical examiner on that occasion was: 75 first class boarders, 65 Eurasian orphans, 231 Chinese orphans, at the Convent a course of lectures

making a grand total of 371. The following extract is taken verbatim from Dr. Mazzotti's report:— "Any cases of illness occurring in this school are either treated under my care in the Infirmary in the building, or if of long duration or in such condition that their health might be a source of danger to others, they are transferred to the hospital at Wan Chai for treatment, and in my opinion this well-advised system accounts for the small amount of sickness among the scholars." I also inspected the dormitories and recreation rooms, school rooms, lavatories and bath rooms, and found all well kept, well ventilated, perfectly clean and sanitary and in every way satisfactory."

While on the subject of health and sanitation, I may be permitted to state that Dr. V. M. Koch, of the Government Civil Hospital, has very kindly consented to give at the Convent a course of lectures

on "First Aid" to the native girls and a few of the teachers who can be spared to attend them. Arrangements will be made that the lectures be held under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and that the usual examination be held at the end of the course, for the certificate. At the suggestion of the Hon. Lecturer there will be two classes; girls over sixteen will attend one class, and there will be another course for those under 16, which course has to be rather more elementary. It is proposed that the lectures will commence after the Christmas vacation. The value and utility of "First Aid" have been so amply demonstrated that it is hoped many scholars will avail themselves of the kindness of Dr. Koch and attend the lectures in large numbers.

In concluding this report I am charged with the agreeable duty to thank our friends and patrons for their generous donations towards the Prize Fund, in particular His Lordship D. Postoni, Lady Chater, Mr. Ho Wieg, Mr. Sun Tak Pan, Dr. F. M. Grace Ozario, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chao Po Sien and Mr. A. Abdoolahim.

The Prizes.

Lady May then presented the prizes, the full list being as follows:—

Ingard Shield—1914, Florentina Nunes; 1915, Violet Tean.

Senior Class—Un Pak San.

University Pass, with honours

and distinction in English.

Junior Class—Maud Braga, Lydia Barretto and Mary Walter, University pass with distinction in religious knowledge; Helen Clark, University pass with distinction in needlework; May Higgins, prize for English language and literature; Maria de Rosa, prize for conduct and needlework.

Preliminary Class—Florentina Nunes and Lindamia Nunes for general proficiency; Christina Ozorio for conduct and application; Eva Chau for conduct and needlework.

Class 4—Antonia Campos, Bertha Goon and Louise Gill for general proficiency; Cynthia Tavares for application and Geography; Assuncion Sian for application and arithmetic; Isabel del Campo for object lesson and needlework.

Class 5—Adela del Campo, Maria Remedios and Teresa Gill for general proficiency; Daisy Tam for composition and hygiene; Luisinha de Jesus for religious knowledge and hygiene; Bertha Carvalho for application and reading; Sophie Nemazee for religious knowledge and reading; Trini Lopes for conduct and politeness; Maria Jason and Maria Tejico for conduct and politeness; Sophie Anderson for conduct and application; Martha Cruz for needlework.

Class 6—Portia Campos and Agnes Fung for general proficiency; Juaniita Gonzales for composition and geography; Davida Wan for arithmetic and geography; Ivy Low for arithmetic and grammar; Annie Pereira for needlework and drawing; Margaret Holden for dictation and geography; Alicia Carvalho for conduct and dictation; Conchita Jason for religious knowledge and grammar; Antonia Taulo for reading and arithmetic; Cendide Taulo for recitation; Maria Baptista for embroidery; Alice Low and Laura Santos for needlework.

Class 7—Gloria Campos, Genevieve McGuire, Lily Mc Guire and Stella Roche for general proficiency; Agnes Gill for religious knowledge and arithmetic; James Braga for composition and geography; Casimira Silva for dictation and drawing; Beatrice Johnson for religious knowledge and grammar; Sesia Kotwall for application and reading; Alice Solomon for application and reading; Paeta Montalvo for conduct and politeness.

Class 8—Corazon Mape, Amy Watt and Marcel Martin for general proficiency; Ossy Hartley for religious knowledge and geography; Helena Atkins for religious knowledge and recitation; Conchita Garcia and Tony Braga for religious knowledge and object lesson; Annie Solomon for application and geography; Milita Benedicto for application and arithmetic.

Special Class 9—Daisy Li, Flor Mok and Ruby Lo for general proficiency.

Class 10 (i)—Rosie Kwok, Cecilia de Rosa, Angeles Campos, Hassan Nemazee, Elsie Watt, Ida Sian, Sandy Owen, and Leonor Colaco for conduct and application.

Class 10 (ii)—Dorothy Ray, Alice de Rosa, Louis Tam, Lourdes Campos, Edward Olase, Robert Watt, Albert Ward, Alberto Castillo, Nelly Kew, and Alberto Baptista for conduct and application.

Class 11—Portia Campos, Mily da Silva, Ivy Low and Gloria Campo.

French—Bertha Carvalho.

Music—Forkiano, Maria Jason, Conchita Jason, Maria Tejico, Esther Carvalho, Emily Figueiredo, Lily McGuire, Gloria Felices, Isabel del Campo, Portia Campos, Antonia Campos, Teresa Young.

For Violin—Assuncion Sian.

Shorthand—Maud Braga for sped.

Dactylo—Dorothy Rosevear and France Sayes Pitman's theory certificate.

Typewriting—Isabel del Campo, Trini Lopes and Eileen O'Sullivan.

Chinese Orphan Girls—Quai Mai for needlework; Tam Ho Ho and Li Ho Ho for embroidery; Chon Aina for honesty.

Special Prize for Religious Knowledge—Carrie Tammyon.

The proceedings terminated with a closing address by Miss J. Hartigan-Walter and the singing of the National Anthem.

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Class 9—Maria Soziano for conduct and general proficiency; Norah Barretto, Daisy Liew, Sogra Nemazee, Elsie Watt, Ida Sian, Sandy Owen, and Leonor Colaco for conduct and application.

Class 10 (i)—Rosie Kwok, Cecilia de Rosa, Angeles Campos, Hassan Nemazee, Anita Kin, Celestina Xavier, Victor Lai, Conceicao Olase, Fernando Remedios, Irene Pasmore for conduct and application.

Class 10 (ii)—Dorothy Ray, Alice de Rosa, Louis Tam, Lourdes Campos, Edward Olase, Robert Watt, Albert Ward, Alberto Castillo, Nelly Kew, and Alberto Baptista for conduct and application.

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DEATH

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, BART.—Chairman of the London Committee and for many years Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Died suddenly in London on the 1st December. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hobler, \$15.

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1 Sherry Old Brown	—
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10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinohi	THURS. 23rd Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	FRI. 14th Jan. at 4 p.m.

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and Kobe

Capt. Terada

Colombo Maru

and Yokohama

Capt. Sakamoto

NAGASAKI, Mori

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& Yokohama

Capt. Tominaga

SHANGHAI, Mori

Aisuta Maru

and Yokohama

Capt. Sato

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T. 8,000 { 34th Dec.

SHANGHAI, Mori

Colombo Maru

and Yokohama

Capt. Sakamoto

NAGASAKI, Mori

Hitachi Maru

& Yokohama

Capt. Tominaga

SHANGHAI, Mori

Aisuta Maru

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Capt. Sato

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Team 28th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

" S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANU"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhsia," "Taming," and "Team." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Team."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Aihui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Lochow," "Yingchow," and "Sikidang," with excellent accommodation electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong 22nd December, 1915.

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI — Shantung 23rd Dec. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI — Chenan 25th Dec. at 8 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Team 28th Dec. at 4 p.m.

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SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailing from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Fri. 24th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yennsang	Fri. 24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
STORE Pang & Cottu	Fooshing	Tree, 28th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHAI Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Thur. 30th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri. 31st Dec. at noon
STORE Pang & Cottu	Kumsang	Fri. 31st Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 31st Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Loongsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yashing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad Data, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Latuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE		

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ext. No. 10. Agents.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer. Sails.

Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

or to REISS & CO. Canton.
Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1915.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight	To be Dispatched.
London & Marseilles via Ports of London & Bombay	Kashima Maru	N.Y.K.	30. Dec.
Marseilles via Saigon & Ports of London & Bombay etc.	Nankin	P.O.	30. Dec.
Boston & New York	Akara	P.T. Thomas & Jan.	13. Jan.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Sado Maru	N.Y.K.	14. Jan.
San Francisco	Kathlamet	P.O.	14. Jan.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Chiyo Maru	T.K.K.	15. Jan.
Boston & New York	Peria Maru	T.K.K.	31. Jan.
San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc.	E. of Japan	C.P.R.	2. Feb.
Vancouver	Tsundari	C.M.S.S.	9. Feb.
San Francisco	Tsundari	J.C.J. L.	1. Feb.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan etc.	Tenyo Maru	T.K.K.	15. Feb.
Vancouver	Monteagle	C.P.R.	16. Feb.
San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc.	E. of Russia	C.P.R.	24. Feb.
San Francisco via Shai & Japan etc.	Nippon Maru	T.K.K.	29. Feb.
San Francisco	Dairen Maru	T.K.K.	3. Mar.
San Francisco	Anjo Maru	T.K.K.	11. Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoo	J.C.J. L.	13. Mar.
San Francisco	Tsikembang	J.C.J. L.	11. Apr.
China	C.M.S.S.	J.C.J. L.	14. Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

AUSTRALIA

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	12. Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko Maru	N.Y.K.	14. Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	P. & S.	21. Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	21. Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	23. Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Hitachi Maru	N.Y.K.	Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

Haiphong and Heihow	Lok sang	J. M. Co.	22. Dec.
Shai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	22. Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	23. Dec.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	23. Dec.
Shanghai	Hopang	J. M. Co.	24. Dec.
Shanghai Moji & Kobe	Bombay Maru	N.Y.K.	24. Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	24. Dec.
Singapore	Colombo Maru	N.Y.K.	25. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga Maru	N.Y.K.	25. Dec.
Singapore, Calcutta etc.	Tean	B. & S.	28. Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Ililo	Tsukurou	J.C.J. L.	28. Dec.
Batavia	Haijima	D. L. Co.	28. Dec.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Tsikembang	J.C.J. L.	29. Dec.
Shanghai	S. Jacob	J.C.J. L.	30. Dec.
Singapore via Amoy & Swatow	Nansang	J. M. Co.	30. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Porthos	P. Thomas	31. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Aitsuta Maru	N.Y.K.	31. Dec.
Singapore	Kingsman	J. M. Co.	31. Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	31. Dec.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	31. Dec.
Singapore & Bombay	Penang Maru	N.Y.K.	31. Dec.
Batavia	Tsiliwong	J.C.J. L.	3. Jan.
Bawean Deli (Medan)	Van S.	J.C.J. L.	3. Jan.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yihama	Nellore	P. & O.	4. Jan.
Kobe	Tsikembang	J.C.J. L.	7. Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru	N.Y.K.	9. Jan.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25. Jan.

C P RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.			
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Gulf and Sea), KOREA AND YOKOHAMA.			
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC			
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" — "EMPEROR OF ASIA" 16,500 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.			
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" — "REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES. INTERMEDIATE."			
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO CHANGE.			
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 2 FEB.			
"MONTAGUE" 16			
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" 24			
"EMPEROR OF ASIA" 23 MARCH			
For further information, Sailing, Guide Books, etc., please apply to			
• Call at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI. B. W. CHADDOCK, CHINESE TRADING AGENT, HONGKONG.			

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL

The T.E.K. & ANFO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916. The T.E.K. & TENO MARU will leave on the 20th Nov. at noon. This steamer will next leave Hongkong on Tuesday the 12th February 1916 at noon.

The T.E.K. & SHINTOMARU which sailed from San Francisco on the 20th November is expected to arrive at the port via Honshu, Japan Ports and Manila on Tuesday the 1st Dec. a.m.

ASIAN MAIL

R. & S. Hyosan — 6,600 Dec. 23 London
B. & S. P. Lam — 4,543 Dec. 24 Liverpool
J.C.J. L. Tjikembang 12,000 Dec. 24 Java
N.Y.K. Kaga Maru 16,000 Dec. 25 Yokohama
N.Y.K. Tjikembang 21,000 Dec. 25 London
P. & O. Nankin 7,555 Dec. 29 Batavia
J.C.J. L. Tjikembang 4,104 Jan. 1 New York
S.T. & Co. Nellore 8,000 Jan. 1 London
P. & O. Kashim 6,287 Jan. 5 Yokohama
J.C.J. L. Tjikembang 7,433 Jan. 7 London
B. & S. Knight Companion 3,585 Jan. 7 Java
G. L. & Co. Arakan 3,585 Jan. 9 Australia
T.K.K. Eastern 9,000 Jan. 9 San Francisco
P. & O. Monsar 6,537 Jan. 13 Australia
N.Y.K. Hitachi Maru 9,600 Jan. 13 Yokohama
T.K.K. Nipko Maru 22,000 Jan. 14 San Francisco
P. & O. Chyo Maru 6,746 Jan. 15 Yokohama
P. & O. Sardinia 21,000 Jan. 26 Yokohama
N.Y.K. Changsha 2,963 Jan. 16 Australia
N.Y.K. Shidzoku Maru 6,308 Jan. 26 Yokohama
P. & O. Suwa Maru 21,000 Jan. 27 Yokohama
P. & O. Nellore 6,694 Jan. 28 Yokohama
G. L. & Co. Aldenham 3,808 Jan. 30 Australia
J.C.J. L. Nore 6,203 Feb. 5 London
T.K.K. Tjikembang 22,000 Feb. 7 Java
P. & O. Tenyo Maru 22,000 Feb. 9 San Francisco
N.Y.K. Atsuta Maru 6,574 Feb. 11 Yokohama
P. &

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915

TELEGRAMS

INDIAN INDENTURED LABOUR.

The Question of its Abolition.

Editor's Service to The "Telegraph," London. Received December 11.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Ross asked whether the Raj had recommended the abolition of the indentured labour system.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said he had recently received a communication from the Raj dealing with the objections to, and disadvantages of, the present system under which labour went from India to the colonies, and suggesting a possible solution of these difficulties. The question, however, was still in its preliminary stage and required further consultation with the Raj as well as other authorities interested, and he (Mr. Chamberlain) would therefore not be able to make a definite statement for some time.

MESSES. DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

No list of firms whose energies place before the public the therewithal to make Christmas pleasant would be complete if the names of Donnelly and Whyte were omitted. Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte, as is generally known, are agents for all best distillers, vinegars and beer bottlers, and this year their stock is especially large and diverse.

In wines they are offering Ayals and Leon Roederer champagnes, some good brands of old brown sherry and their special line of Newfoundland port; while among the whiskies that they recommend are the No. 10 and Teacher's Highland Cream.

Special mention may well be made of Peter Walker's beers, for which Messrs. Donnelly are also agents. Even before the inhabitants of Hongkong made it quite clear that they had no desire to have German beer placed before them, Walker's lager had attained a very marked popularity in the Colony. It has a cleaner taste than the German beer, and more "nip" in it. At Home, and more especially in the north of England where men are tolerably good judges of beer, Walker's lager and light or strong ale have been growing more and more popular for years past. In the Far East one's liver has too much to say on the subject to encourage the bottlers to send out the strong beers dear to the Home palate; Hongkong appetites call for a light, clean, sparkling beer—and this no one knows better how to provide than does the firm of Peter Walker.

A word might be added about Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte's famous "Christmas Boxes"—mixed cases of wines and spirits at respectively \$17, \$20 and \$25 per case. These combine quality with variety—to say nothing of good value for money, and our advice to our readers is "Try one."

CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral—6.45 a.m. The Holy Communion 7.45 a.m. The Holy Communion, Chor; the Bishop will be the Celebrant. 9.15 a.m. Military Service conducted by the Chaplain to the Forces. 11 a.m. Matins Preacher: Rev. H. Gopley. Moyle; Collection for the Diocesan Girls' School. 12 noon: The Holy Communion.

At the Peak Church 8 a.m. The Holy Communion.

Carols will be sung during the Sunday evenings December 25th evening at 8.30 p.m.

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

As we go to press, news arrives of the death of Sir Thomas Jackson, formerly Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which occurred suddenly in London yesterday.

Sir Thomas, who was knighted in 1899, was born in Ireland on June 4, 1841. He began his training in banking in the Bank of Ireland at Belfast in 1860 and, four years later, went to India, where he joined the Agra Bank. In 1866 he entered the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and, five years later, married Miss Amelia Lydia Datta.

His eldest son, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Dore Jackson, D.S.O., M.V.O., is at the front.

Sir Thomas first came to the bank at Hongkong in 1866 and was appointed to the position of General Manager here in 1876, holding this appointment until 1889. At this time he went to London as Senior Manager, but in 1890 he again came to Hongkong as the General Manager, remaining in the Colony until the following year. Proceeding Home again he was Senior Manager in London from 1891 to 1893, returning to the Colony at the expiration of that time. He finally left Hongkong in 1902, since when he has been the Chairman of the bank's London Committee. In recognition of his great services to the Bank, the shareholders erected the striking monument which is to be seen at the rear of the premises in Hongkong to-day.

Italy Demands Explanation of Turkey.

It is stated from Petrograd that, according to the *Boursa Gazette*, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded from the Porte an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs, under Turkish and German officers, against Tripoli; and has threatened a rupture of relations, failing a satisfactory answer.

Anti-Turk Meeting in Italy.

Five hundred meetings were held throughout Italy yesterday in commemoration of Oberdask, who was hanged in December 1882 for conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The police had a hard task restraining and in some places suppressing demonstrations, which were everywhere of an Anti-Austrian character. A meeting at Rome was addressed by Deputy Colajanni, who attacked Austria and Germany for the crimes against civilization, and by Ricciotti Garibaldi, who urged the formation of a committee to enrol volunteers for the Italo-Egyptian League formed at home to strengthen the bonds uniting the two countries.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:

Leave.

Per. K. Brayshaw is granted leave of absence from 22.12.15 to 3.1.16.

Parades.

Parade for Thursday, 23rd instant, 7.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8.12.15—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of Right Section M.G. Co.—Squad drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling Section, Squad drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Higby. Recruit: nil.

Drill.

Gum Chai Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 26th inst. H.K.V.R.

P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 26th inst. H.K.V.R.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination in first aid, recently held at the Technical Institute, out of 23 students examined, the following were successful in qualifying for the "Junior" Certificate—Wong Cheung-tsun, Ng Wing-yam, Fok Lan-ying, Pun Ping-chung, Lee Okung, Chen Yek-um, Chau Siu-pung, Kwai Chik-kei and Chung Hung-tsun.

Dr. S. T. Lee was the Hon. Lecturer and Dr. McLean Gibson acted as the Examiner.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of December 22, 1914.

Tribute to Our Sailors.

Lady Jellicoe has opened the Union Jack Club, for wives of soldiers and sailors. She read a letter from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe praising the bravery of the men. He says it is a pleasure every day to command men of such splendid calibre; their discipline is perfect, and they are patiently waiting and watching.

Germans Bombard Hospital.

There was nothing of importance yesterday in Belgium, unless it be some progress made in the region of Lombardry, St. George and south westward of Korteker; also the occupation of some houses at Zwartesteen, southward of Sillebake, and the bombardment by the enemy of a Hospital at Ypres.

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From the accounts you will observe that during the year considerable additions have been made to our buildings and plant and machinery, and I am of opinion that our energies in the matter of extensions are in the right direction.

During the first ten months of our financial year we experienced a satisfactory demand for all our products, but I regret to say that since the end of August, trade generally in yarn and cloth has left a great deal to be desired, and at the moment the future outlook is causing your general manager grave concern, so much so that it may be found necessary to resort to short time before many weeks elapse. Not before the Revolution in 1911 have we been faced with the necessity of selling yarn below the cost of production in order to keep stocks at a reasonable level, but this is the position to-day, and if there is no improvement in a short while, I fear that it may be found necessary to resort to short time before many weeks elapse. 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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1915.

THE SHANGHAI ARMS CASE

TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND GERMAN RIFLES.

Assumed before the Court.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court, on December 15, Yau Ching-foo, Tong Yung-tung, Chan Ah-chow, Tsoo Ling-yi and Tsung Tsung-ping were charged with having, on December 2, attempted to sell firearms in the Settlement, without having obtained a license from the Municipal Council to do so, contrary to by-law 34, and further with conspiring to keep certain military arms, to wit, rifles, without official permission, contrary to section 284 of the Chinese Criminal Code.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution. Mr. G. D. Muse watched the case on behalf of the Chinese Government and Mr. H. D. Rodger defended one of the accused.

Mr. Newman said that the case was one of the most difficult that he had ever known. The first two were carrying on negotiations quite apart from the other three but they ultimately met together and treated with the police agent who eventually effected their arrest. The evidence which he would put before the Court was very short. An interpreter of the Central Police Station would explain that in consequence of certain information received he met four of the defendants. They were arrested in a tea shop and the fifth was apprehended in the mouth of an alleyway. The interpreter had negotiations with two of the men and they brought along the other two. They were taken to the Police Station and there they made statements which showed that a man named Tsoo Ling-yi was the person closely concerned and he was subsequently arrested. Detective Collyer would state that on Tsoo were found the following two documents:

Shanghai, September 7.

To whom it may concern, this is to state that I have asked Choo Ling-chi to get this sample of Browning pistol for me.

signed, T. H. Morrison,

British American Tobacco Co.

The other one read:

I have received from Choo Ling-chi one Browning pistol, Belgian make, as a sample.

T. H. Morrison.

Tsoo (Choo) made a full statement as to his dealings with Mr. Morrison and had signed his statement. In it he also gave the names of two other foreigners with whom he had dealings in arms. Those principals were Germans, one being called "Young Schratter" of Schratter and Co., 51B, Kiang-nan Road, and the other Loescher, who is Mr. Newman, thought was connected with the firm of Schratter and Co. Apparently none of their deals came off. They had very nearly brought them to a successful conclusion, but they were still open to treat with the police interpreter.

Detective Sub-inspector Brewster would give evidence of searching Tsoo's residence and finding a card of Loescher's which bore the following written on it: "Call at once at my office as I have news for you." Loescher was a German subject and Schratter was an Austrian. Before the first prisoner was arrested, he wrote out a list of the arms he was prepared to sell the interpreter: they were: 21,000 German rifles, 1888 pattern, and 500 rounds of ammunition each, Tsoo 62 each; 1,500 Browning pistols with magazines to carry seven cartridges, and one hundred rounds of ammunition, \$32 each; 2,100 Browning pistols with magazines

capable of holding nine cartridges, and one hundred rounds of ammunition each, \$37 each; 500 second-hand Mauser pistols with 180 rounds each, \$35 each; lots of 400 and 500 Brownings at various prices and 16,000 Hanyang rifles, also 500 rounds of ammunition each, Tsoo 50 each. Mr. Morrison would be called as a witness and would probably want to make an explanation to the Court.

Thomas Francis Morrison, clerk in the British American Tobacco Co., said that he knew Tsoo, had known him for ten years and had had business dealings with him. He recognized the two papers produced by Mr. Newman. They related to transactions in firearms. Tsoo was to bring the firearms to the witness to whom he was to sell them.

Mr. Newman:—Are you now prepared to say where the arms came from?—No because they are not mine. I simply was acting as agent for someone else.

Do you think you were employed as agent for someone else, or have you been hoodwinked into being a sub-agent for someone?—I think I was a sub-agent; I was hoodwinked.

Are you prepared to say or not that the supposed principal was a Chinese?—The principal was not a Chinese.

Was Tsoo a fair price for the rifles?—I could not say.

If there is nothing wrong in the transaction then there is no reason why you should not disclose the name of the principal?—I would not like to disclose his name, until I ask him, as I would not like to get him into trouble.

Mr. Newman:—Do you claim the privilege of a witness? You must answer the questions unless they are such as the court may deem likely to disclose your guilt as having done something wrong. Do you claim that privilege?—I am not afraid to incriminate myself.

The Assessor:—Then you must answer the question. This is a Chinese court and you are a foreign witness. We cannot take proceedings against you but we can ask a sister court to examine you upon oath and they can force you to do so.

Witness:—My principal is J. C. Lewis.

On the following day, Mr. Newman informed the Court that, as a result of the previous day's hearing, another witness would have to appear before the Court on subpoena. Subject to that he had closed his case.

The cases of the first three defendants were then dealt with.

In answer to Mr. Newman the defendant said he had been employed by the B.A.T. Co. some four years ago for about a year, after which he went to the Union Commercial Company. Asked why he wanted to get Zee introduced to foreign firms, the defendant said that the reason was because the Chinese had no arms and foreigners had. They must be kept by big firms.

Mr. Newman:—Which particular foreign firms?—Like Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Siemens & Halske.

Why did you mention Siemens & Halske? who told you about it?

I thought about it.

Mr. Newman said that the three men before the Court had different degrees of guilt. It was well-known to the Court that there had recently been disturbances in Shanghai, that there had been very considerable dealings in arms throughout the Settlement between foreigners and Chinese, and Chinese and Chinese, and that it was the endeavour of the Police to stamp out these dealings as being in their opinion, and in that of ever thinking man, bound to lead to sedition and disturbances against the peace and good order of the Settlement and China. In order to affect these large transactions in arms it had been necessary, owing to a secrecy that must be employed, to use a large number of

THE PACIFIC MAIL.

WILL THE STANDARD OIL CO. FINANCE IT?

A Washington wire, dated December 15, which appears in the *Yankee Bulletin*, has the following:

The return of the Pacific Mail flag to the Pacific ocean is preceded by the announcement from New York that a new corporation, financed by the Rockefellers, has purchased the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that the trans-Pacific service of the company will in all probability be resumed in the near future on a larger scale than, before the company withdrew from the Oriental trade, ostensibly because of the passage of the Seamen's bill.

Messrs. W. R. Grace and Co. of New York City have been appointed representatives of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company under the new owners. This firm owns a fleet of five large new steamers operated under its own name, and is also owner of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company which operates two new steamers.

The above steamers, added to the Pacific Mail fleet not already sold to the Atlantic transport line, will make a fleet of about twenty vessels available for the trans-Pacific trade, though it is certain that only a portion of these will be utilized.

The vessels now under control of Messrs. W. R. Grace and Co. are:

Owned by Grace and Company:

Name	Built	Gross Tons
Chinchas	1912	6,395
Santa Catalina	1913	6,310
Santa Clara	1913	6,310
Cecilia	1910	5,202
Colaza	1913	5,732

Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company:

Name	Built	Gross Tons
Santa Cecilia	1913	6,310
Santa Cruz	1913	5,081

Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

Name	Built	Gross Tons
City of Paris	1878	3,532
Paris	1892	3,528
Aztec	1894	3,508
Pennsylvania	1872	3,543
City of Sydney	1875	3,017
Newport	1880	2,735
Acapulco	1873	2,572
Barracuda	1883	2,152
San Jose	1882	2,081
San Juan	1882	2,076
Costa Rica	1881	1,783
Isabel	1887	203
Arabe	1884	155

It is understood that additional steamers are to be purchased or built, and that the new owners intend to place their trans-Pacific fleet on a basis which will ensure the advancement of American trade in the Orient.

agents. This fact the three accused now before the Court had not been slow to take advantage of for it offered to them a somewhat risky but remunerative form of living without very much labour.

The principals, by these large number of agents, were able to

cover themselves and to cover

up their tracks and it was only

by dealing with these agents

when they were before brought

to the Court that the system which

was unfortunately sprunging up

in the Settlement could be

stamped out.

Mr. Grant Jones said that he

agreed with the prosecution that

the stories told by the defendants

were incredulous. The defendants

knew well the state of affairs

in the country and of those out-

side the country. They had taken

their chance and had seen the

possibility of making their profit

by finding them guilty, but deter-

red sentence.

ALLEGED BANGLE SNATCHING.

A Chinese, charged with snatching bangles, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, when it was stated by the complainant, a woman, that she was carrying her two-year-old child, which was asleep on her back, and when she was in Sai Street, she suddenly felt a pull, and looking round, caught the defendant in the act of stealing two bangles which were on the child's hand. She raised hold of him and succeeded in keeping him until the police arrived. One of the bangles was recovered, but the other was thrown away and apparently stolen by a confederate. The bangles were worth \$3.50. The case was adjourned to allow the defendant to call a witness.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu's Report.

Concerning silver, Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. write on November 18 as follows:

The market for silver continued to develop, and prices during the last few days have advanced with easy confidence. Attention has been drawn in several preceding letters to the excellence of the undrilled. Home and foreign coinage orders have readily absorbed not only arrivals, but also a portion of the stock held on account of China.

Only a little additional competition was needed to give an impetus sufficient to cause the level of the price to rise perceptibly. This competition was provided by an injury from the Indian Bazaar, which set in with some activity when the news reached India that the London Stock had been reduced to about £75,000.

The same announcement provoked some orders to replenish the recently depleted holdings on account of China. As a consequence, the market found itself in the exceptional position of receiving buying orders from four distinct quarters at once. The quotation reached to-day—24/11/15—is the highest touched since September 12, when 25d. was paid.

President Carranza has been exerting pressure upon the Banks in Mexico, in order that they should comply with the provisions of the Banking Law, which ordains that 50 per cent. of their Note Issues should be covered by a reserve in specie. The Banks declare that an enforcement of compliance would force the majority of them into liquidation. In the circumstances, the demand may be waived for a time, but if received wholly or partially, the effect would be to lessen the export of silver which a restoration of tranquillity in Mexico might otherwise have been expected to ensure.

An Indian currency return for November 15 gave details as follow, in Lakhis of rupees:

Notes in circulation	61.91
Reserve in silver coins	34.72
Gold coin and bullion	7.04
Gold in England	6.15

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,000 bars as compared with 6,308 last week. No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmith in their summary of the silver market on the same date, advised

The good undrilled of the silver market mentioned in our last circular has developed during the past week into decided firmness and the price has advanced rather rapidly from 24/7/15 to 24/11/15, which is to-day's quotation.

The chief cause for the firmness has been that substantial orders have been received from the Indian Bazaar, and these, coming on a market where the supplies have for some time been easily absorbed by Home and Continental coinage orders, have naturally caused an advance.

China, too, has been a considerable buyer, although there has also been a little selling from that quarter. The fact that the stock of silver held in London has been found to be considerably less than had been estimated, has also not been without influence, and it is felt that although there may be considerable stocks in New York, the demand is likely to absorb slightly increased supplies without any unfavourable effect on quotations.

Opium in Canton.

Says the *Weekly Canton News*.

In Canton opium may be bought in retail, as long as one has 45 cents, as there are shops on every street selling "medical paste," a new name for the deadly drug. The Human authorities have submitted a report to the Government on the progress of the opium suppression during the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth months. In the seventh month 3,296 criminals for dealing in or smoking opium; in the eighth month the number was 2,875; in the ninth 2,428; and in the tenth month 1,931.

COMMERCIAL

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Per Value Up	Highest Price	Lowest Price	Last Dividend and Date	1914	1914	1915	1915
							1914	1914	1915	1915
Bank.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800	120,000	\$25	all	235	July	705	Oct.	245	div. 700 div.
	73/4									
Marine Insurance.										
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$650	20	330	Dec.	305	Oct.	425	380	Final of 34/- a/c 1913. Interim of 18/- p.c. for 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	50	145	May	132	Jan.	175	180	Final of 12/- p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250-100	84	84	April	700	Oct.	1972	885	Final of \$20 and bonus of 45 making \$35 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	80	210	April	1924	Jan.	220	235	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914.
Fire Insurance.										
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	162	134	\$0 for 1913.
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	335	Feb.	368	April	428	335	\$27 for 1913.
Shipping.										
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	272	Nov.	94	45	\$4 for year ending 30.6.15.
Hongkong C. & M. S. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$15	all	294	Jan.	22	Dec.	33	19	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	162	96	6 p.c. p.a. & 1/2 p.c. for 1914. A sum of 9 p.c. div. in H.K. from 29.8.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined & paid in London 29.8.15 quoted ex-div. in H.K. 12.12.15.
Preferred \$61	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	162	96	Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106	Feb.	70	Sept.	90/-	88/-	\$150 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15.
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	43	Mar.	49	Nov.	99	32	40 cents per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15.
Refineries.										
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	96	Feb.	70	Nov.	134	111	\$8 for 1912.
London S. Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46	272	\$8 for 1907.
Mining.										
Kailan Mining Admin. Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	41	Feb.	33/5	Dec.	93/6	30/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 3.)
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	4	314	1/2 for 1909.
Tromob Mines Ltd.	150,000	\$1	all	39/	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6	25/- b.1/2 interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15	
Ural Caspians	796,666	\$1	all	56/6	Jan.	21/3	Dec.	42	37/6	1/- interim 1915.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.										
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81	63	\$3.50 for year 1914.
Hongkong & W. P. & D. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	88	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914.
H. Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	84	49 ex. div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15.
H. Shai & H. K. W. Co., Ltd.	53,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82/4	Dec.	93/4	80	Tls. 5 for 1914.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.										
Anglo French Lands	13,000	\$100	\$100	—	—	94	Dec.	94	94	Tls. 6 1/4 for year ending 29.2.14.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	115	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15.
Hongkong Land Investment Co.	50,500	\$100	all	117	July	98	Nov.	111	108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15.
H. Phipps Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	93/4	Jan.	7	Nov.	72	610	45 cents for year 1914.
K.loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	50	45/	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914.
Shanghai Lands	18,000	\$100	50	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	70	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15.
Hongkong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	103	Dec.	100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14.
Cotton Mills.										
Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$10	all	133	July	125	May	180	142	Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15.
Kung Yik	20,000	\$10	all	142	Jan.	11	Mar.	17	133	Tls. 15 for year ending 30.11.14.
Laon Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	20	May	89	89	Tls. 12 for 1913.
Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$10	50	135	Feb.	20	Nov.	105	90	Dividend of Tls. 75 for year ending 30.6.15.
Yangtzeopos	175,000	\$5	all	—	—	62	—	62	62	None.
Miscellaneous.										
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	25 cents for 1914.
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4,800	\$5	all	430	July	4	April	4/4	4/4	6% for year ending 23.2.06.
Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$5	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10/16	810	70 cts. for 1914.
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	50	39	Jan.	35	Dec.	34	31	\$125 for year ending 31.7.15.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	6,90	Jan.	5	Dec.	11	6,70	50 cts. for 1914.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$20	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	45	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	all	21/2	July	174	Dec.	190	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915.
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	48	28	Interim of \$1 for year ending 30.6.15.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	31	July	7	Feb.	5,20	4,20	\$10 for 1914.
Langkate	1,354	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1912.
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	103	Jan.	5/4	June	10	9	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on 1/4 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15.
Do. (New)	55,000	\$10	all	53	Dec.	51	Dec.	51	50	None.
Philippines	25,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	5	5	None.
Societe des Pâpilles et Papier teries du Tonkin	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	20	20	None.
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	5,00	June	4	Nov.	32	3,00	25 cts. for year ending 31.3.15.
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$10	all	22/4	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	16	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914.
Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	84	April	6,90	Dec.	6,90	6,70	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14.
William Powell, Limited	71,000	\$7	all	92	Jan.	6/4	Dec.	7	5/2	None.
S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	20	\$1.50 for 1914.

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd. Tls.	Ayer Panas (Straits)	\$4.80 buyers	Sandycroft (Straits
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ROUND THE SHOPS.

(Continued from back of page 8)

Singer Frères.

The above firm ranks with the best known jewellers in the Colony, and the splendid connection it has built up is the very best testimony one could have of the reliability of the stock which the firm keeps. For Christmas special arrangements have been made and a new and varied consignment of goods has been procured, which includes gold and silver ware, precious stones, and everything which can be found in an up-to-date jeweller's shop. Here intending purchasers can be certain of being able to choose a suitable present for the festive season. It would be impossible to enumerate all the dainty articles to be found in the shop, and the best plan is for those who are desirous to buy a beautiful present for a relative or friend to pay a visit to the store. Mee Cheang.

Recognised as the leading photographer of Hongkong, Mee Cheang claims the attention of all who either indulge in the collecting of local views and topical events or who are amateurs in the fascinating pastime of photography. At the present time Mee Cheang has a vast selection of most excellent views, and in the matter of supplies his stock is of the best.

King Edward Hotel.

There is much that is enjoyable in an occasional visit to a hotel for people who are used to a quiet home life, and the King Edward Hotel, which has long had a high reputation for the quality of its cuisine and the care and attention which is bestowed on patrons, is one that appeals with great force to those who think of indulging in this diversion for the holiday season. The hotel has recently come under new management, and its claims have if anything been enhanced.

Ullman and Co.

Proof of the very high quality of the goods supplied by Messrs. J. Ullman and Co. may be gathered from the fact that the business done by this firm during this Christmas time has been greater than at any previous similar season. For jewellery of all sorts one can find satisfaction here, and, despite the fact that, as a French firm, the war has seriously depleted their staff, customers can be assured of quick and reliable service.

A. J. Ross and Co.

To the motorist man nothing makes a better Christmas present than one of the very nice accessories now to be obtained at Messrs. Alex. Ross and Company's shop, the situation of which is known to all residents in the Colony. Besides being agents for many well-known makes of cars and motor cycles, this firm lays justifiable claim to stock every thing for motoring by land or sea, and the quality of the goods supplied is, beyond all question, of the very best.

Palace Hotel.

Having been recently renovated and placed entirely under European management, the Palace Hotel at the corner of the Hankow and Haiphong Roads, Kowloon, affords a most attractive spot to which to adjourn for those seeking moments of leisure. Besides excellent residential accommodation, there is a public billiard bar with first-class table, and only first-class wines and spirits are stocked.

Victoria Theatre.

After the very excellent programmes that have been presented during the past months at the above popular house of entertainment, little need be said to recommend a visit during the holiday season, especially in view of the fact that a special series of pictures is being given. The theatre will be open on all days of the holiday, and on Christmas Eve there will be a special matinee and distribution of prizes at which there should be a very large attendance. After a day's enjoyment in the open air nothing could be nicer than a visit to the theatre, and that there will be a large demand for seats we indubitably.

Nobbs' Asthma Cure.

With the present cold weather prevailing one cannot take too much care of oneself, especially in view of the continuing trouble receiving every attention there-

are unfortunate enough to be suffering from the complaint, there is nothing better than the use of Nobbs' Asthma Cure, which is announced to be the only genuine cure. It is obtainable at Messrs. A. S. Watson's and all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

The above firm are too well known in the Colony to need much eloquent comment here, but, at the same time, it may be just to mention that they have in stock many of the choicest wines procurable. Any liquor which is fit for the table can be bought here, and purchasers will find themselves well satisfied.

The Carlton Hotel.

Comfort and cleanliness are features which are prominently identified with the Carlton Hotel, which may be described as a home from home. The management is always most solicitous for the welfare of residents and visitors alike, and those who drop in this well-known during the festive season may count upon a most happy experience.

On Christmas Day a special dinner is being served, and the menu will be one thoroughly in keeping with a time of merry feasting.

As a residential hotel, the Carlton is gaining in popularity every day, and those who patronise it during the Christmastide will be able to see for themselves how well the regular residents are catered for.

The Dairy Farm.

There is no better known firm in the Colony than the Dairy Farm and at this time of the year all are thankful for the existence of such an organisation in our midst, as those things which are associated with a proper observance of the festive season are to be obtained just the same as at home. For the best quality poultry and other reasonable goods this firm stands pre-eminent in Hongkong, and it is perhaps needless to say more of a business house that has come to be an indispensable institution in our midst. As the next few days will witness a rush of orders it is advisable to give in one's requirements without delay to avoid disappointment.

The Grand Hotel.

The management at the Grand Hotel (which continues to grow in popularity) has made special arrangements for Christmas. From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Christmas Day there will be a Champagne cup free to all comers, and also for ladies and gentlemen there will be a special menu for both residents and visitors. Another item must not be forgotten, and that is the orchestra will render selections of a seasonable character.

The British America Tobacco Company.

Smokers who draw in with delight the fragrant smoke this Yuletide might just cast a thought to the above firm who have supplied to the leading tobacconists in the Colony many of the best cigarettes there are on the market. It is a well-known fact that the inveterate smoker is very faddish. Give him a cigarette and watch the expression on his face after he has inhaled the first draw.— If he smiles and takes another then you can be sure that the weed is a good one. The Embassy, Pall Mall, and other cigarettes stocked by the above firm give pleasure to the smoker. Included in the stock the firm also has some splendid cigars and delightful tobacco, including the Amulet tobacco.

The Bijou Cinema.

Special arrangements have been made at the Bijou Theatre for Christmas, when special pictures will be screened. Amongst these will be the great detective drama "Fantom," in six parts, and on Christmas Night the operatic drama "Merry Widow." Other pictures just as delightful will be shown, and patrons will find that a very pleasant evening can be spent here.

Belle Vue Hotel.

The management of this popular hotel intends laying itself out to cater specially for Christmastide patrons, and those who are of a mind to take a run down to this nicely-situated hotel may count upon really good cuisine, attractively and promptly served. The hotel is now being worked on most up-to-date lines, and visitors may be sure of receiving every attention there-

POST OFFICE.

PARCELS FOR AUSTRALIA.

On and after the 1st of January next the following will be collected on parcels to the Commonwealth of Australia will be as follows:

5/- for the first lb. or fraction thereof.

10/- for each succeeding lb. or fraction thereof.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The Post Office will be open on Saturday the 25th Monday the 27th December and Saturday the 1st January from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection and delivery of ordinary correspondence each day on Sunday.

There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m. the 26th December and 1st January.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

A portion of the mail from Europe which arrived by a.s. Novara (including a quantity of novelties) has been received damaged by sea water owing to bad weather Nagasaki. No claims in respect of such damage can be entertained.

Ship in communication with Cape D'Agulhas Radio Telegraph Station:

Salisbury Glendower Empire St. Albans

Correspondence addressed to every subject in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

MAILS DUE.

Australia, Empire, 2nd Dec.

Sabina, Ankara, 24th Dec.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Manchuria via Siberia—Per NOVARA 2nd Dec. 3 p.m.

Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 27th Dec.

Sabina—Per TELEMECHUS, 2nd Dec. 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Straits—Per LYCAON, 2nd Dec. 7 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Amoy & Takao—Per SOHSEU M. 2nd Dec. 7 a.m.

Patel & Haldane—Per KAIPONG, 2nd Dec. 7 a.m.

Holloway & Hockley—Per HONGKONG, 2nd Dec. 10 a.m.

Swatow—Bangkok—Per TUNGUS, 2nd Dec. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China Japan via Manchuria via Siberia—Per YOKOHAMA M. 2nd Dec. 11 a.m.

Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 27th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAI-

TAN, 2nd Dec. 1 p.m.

Straits—Per WOLLOWRA, 2nd Dec. 2 p.m.

Shanghai & North China Japan via Manchuria via Siberia—Per YOKOHAMA M. 2nd Dec. 12 a.m.

Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday, 27th Dec.

Shanghai & N. China—Per HOPSANG, 2nd Dec. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 24th Dec.

Philippines Is.—Per YUNISANG, 24th Dec. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY 25th Dec.

Siberian Mail.

Shanghai North and China Europe via Siberia—Per CHENAN, 2nd Dec. 3 a.m.

Shanghai Br. P. O. Wednesday, 29th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & India via Calcutta—Per KAGA M. 18th Dec. 9 a.m.

SUNDAY, 26th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui—Per DALIN M. 20th Dec. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 28th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAI-

TAN, 28th Dec. noon.

Shantou & India via Canton—Per FO-

SHING, 28th Dec. 2 p.m.

Philippines Is.—Per TAN, 28th Dec. 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail.

Shanghai, and North China Europe via Siberia—Per AFHUI, 28th Dec. 3 p.m.

Shanghai Br. P. O. Saturday, 1st Jan.

WEDNESDAY, 29th Dec.

American Ceylonian

Shanghai N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco & U. S. Kingdom via Canada Europe via Siberia—Per SHINYO M. 29th Dec. 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 30th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy, Port Said, Marseilles & Alexandria—Per KASHIMA M. 30th Dec. 11 a.m.

Strait, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe.

The parcel mail will be closed on Wednesday, 29th Dec. at 3 p.m. for NANKIN, 30th Dec. Registration 115 p.m. Letters 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 31st Dec.

The SUNDAY, 1st Jan.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Steamed

London, Haddock, Kippers, etc.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

10/-

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